

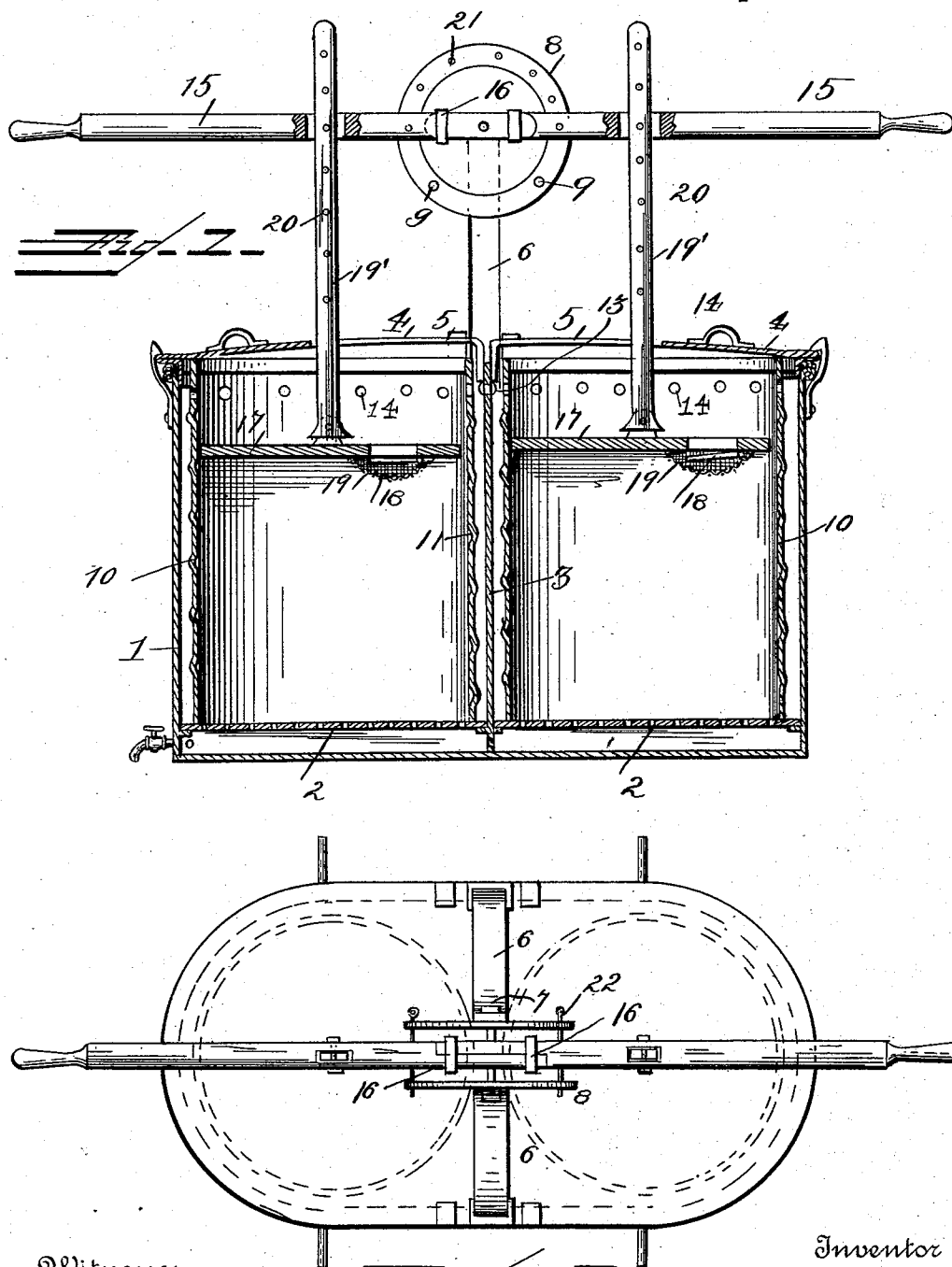
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. WALLINGFORD.
WASHING MACHINE.

No. 567,368.

Patented Sept. 8, 1896.



Witnesses
F. L. Girard
J. C. Smith

Inventor

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Attorney

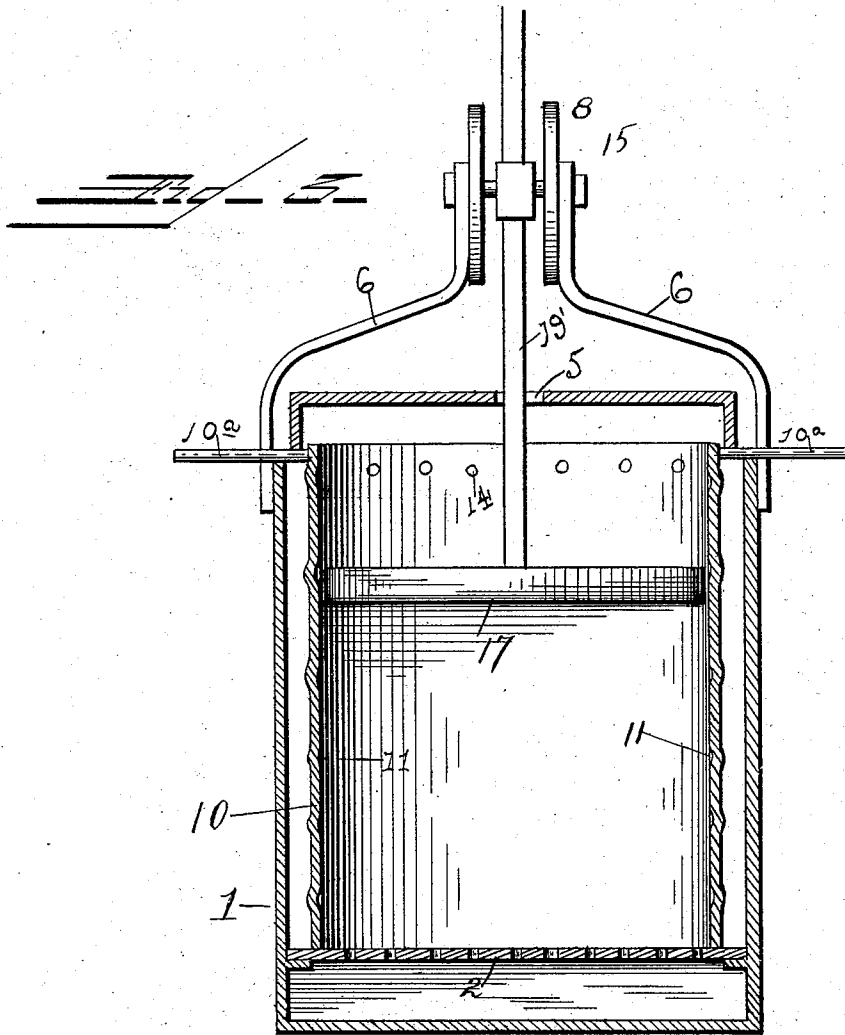
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. WALLINGFORD, OF BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,368, dated September 8, 1896.

Application filed August 5, 1895. Serial No. 558,311. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. WALLINGFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomington, in the county of Monroe and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to washing-machines.

The object of the invention is to provide a washing-machine of the pounder type which shall be simple in construction, durable in use, and comparatively inexpensive of production.

With this object in view the invention consists of certain features of construction and combination of parts which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of my improved washing-machine. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the machine, showing one of the pounders in full lines and showing, also in section, the outwardly-projecting concavo-convex dents in section-lines.

In the drawings, 1 denotes the clothes tub or vessel, which is provided with the perforated false bottom 2, a vertical partition 3, and cover 4, provided with longitudinal slots 5.

6 denotes standards secured to the sides of the tub and projecting upward therefrom and bent inward, as shown at 7, between the upper ends of which are circular jaws 8, which are spaced apart by stops 9.

10 denotes open-ended cylinders which are placed within the compartments of the tub at each side of its partition and which have formed in their inner peripheries dents or recesses 11 to form rubbing-surfaces. Hand-bars 10^a project from the sides of the cylinders between the upper edge of the walls of the tub and the tops of the lids.

13 denotes openings formed in the partition near its upper end, and 14 denotes openings formed in the upper end of the cylinders adjacent to the partition.

15 denotes the operating-levers, the inner ends of which are cut away and lap each other and are pivoted to the upper ends of the standards.

16 denotes clips embracing the cut-away ends of the levers to hold them together.

17 denotes the pounders, which fit within the cylinders and are provided with downwardly-opening flap-valves 18, the downward movement of which is limited by the cage 19, secured to the under side of the pounders.

19' denotes the pounder-rods, which are provided with vertical rows of apertures 20 and which are pivoted to the operating-levers aforesaid.

21 denotes segmetal rows of registering-apertures formed in the circular jaws, and 22 denotes pins which are adapted to engage said apertures.

In operation the clothes to be washed are placed within the cylinders and the tub is filled with water. Now by reciprocating the operating-levers the pounders will alternately be depressed and raised. This movement of the pounders will cause the water contained within one of the compartments to be forced downward through the clothes in that compartment, through the perforated false bottom, up into the cylinder of the other compartment, and through the clothes. Should there be too much water in the tub, it will escape through the openings at the upper ends of the cylinder and through the openings in the partition back into the compartment from which it has been forced, and on the upstroke of the pounder the downwardly-opening valve will allow the water which is passed into that cylinder to escape from above the pounder back into the tank that it has left. In this operation the stops of the circular jaws will prevent the handles striking the edge of the tub. Now when it is desired to work but one of the operating-handles, the clips are swung back out of engagement with the ends of the operating-levers to which they have been attached, and this will allow the operator to work but one pounder as he desires. Now by partially rotating back and forth the hand-bars of the cylinders the clothes will be more thoroughly cleansed, as the dents or recesses of the interior of the cylinder will rub against the same. After

the clothes have been thoroughly cleansed and it is desired to remove them for the purpose of wringing them, the operating-levers are elevated to their highest point and pins
5 are inserted through the segmental rows of apertures in the circular jaws and will hold the operating-levers and pounders above the tub, it being understood that the covers have first been removed.

10 From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the operation and advantage of this invention will be readily understood without requiring further explanation.

15 Although I have described my preferred construction, I would have it distinctly understood that I reserve to myself the right to make such changes in the construction as fall within the scope of my claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a washing-machine, the combination with a tub provided with standards, circular jaws secured to said standards and spaced
25 apart, stops arranged between said jaws, operating-levers which lap each other and are pivoted to said standards, clips to lock the levers together, pounders connected with said levers and pins to be inserted in the segmen-
30 tal rows of apertures formed in said jaws, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. WALLINGFORD.

Witnesses:

SAML. A. DRURY,
A. B. SUIT.